## GOSSIP IN THE CLUB WORLD.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GROLIER

CTS OFFICERS RE-ELECTED - THE "LIBER SCRIPTORUM"-NOTES ABOUT RE-MOVALS-OTHER ITEMS.

A love of books and an appreciation of first and utions, good illustrations and fine bindings are what lead men to wish to join the Groller Club. Nost of the members are collectors of books and some notable libraries. Beverly Chew, who was re elected president on Tuesday, has for fifteen or years been gathering volumes, his tastes run ning chiefly to old English literature, modern poetry and American first editions. His library is especially



REVERLY CHEW.

works on English literature from Shakespear Pope, particularly poetry of the Cavaller school the Restoration. Anything about Waller or e has had an especial attraction for him.

Mr. Chew is an active basiness man, being secretary of the Metropolitan Trust Company. The idea on which the Groller Club was founded naturally won his sympathy and he became a member of the orinter he was elected to the council, on which he has perved ever since. He succeeded Arthur B. Turnure as secretary. After filling that place for a year he was made librarian. He continued as such until a year ago, when he was elected president. Members of the who take an active interest in its affairs find no end of work to do. The publication committee shoulders big burdens, and in serving on it for several years Mr. Chew had lots of opportunity to show his zeal for the advancement of the club, and he labored hard. Mr. Chew belongs to the Players', Century, Church and Sigma Phi clubs and other or ganizations, but his greatest love is for the Groller.

The vice-president of the Groller, Samuel P. Avery, was also re-elected. He is the most modest of men and will not allow any one to tell him that he gave balf the club's large and valuable library, and that the Groller owes more to him than to any one else. Yet these facts are venched for by the members gen-At any rate, Mr. Avery was a founder of the club and has been on the council and most im portant committees about all the time. This is his ond term as vice-president. Besides giving hundreds of costly books, he had the noted artist Flemeng. of Paris, paint for the club the picture "Groller at the House of Aldus." Flemeng's father is well known as an etcher and he engraved the painting for the club. The prints were issued as a publication of the club and are highly prized by all who possess

Mr. Avery is retired from business and can afford to give some time to his clubs. He was for a long time on the Art Committee of the Union League and belongs to the Players' and Century as well. He was one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and is now a trustee and chairman of the Art Committee. He established the Avery Architectural Library at Columbia College in memory of his son Henry, who died about three years ago. faction is already of great use to the Columbia stu-cents. Like Mr. Chew, Mr. Avery has a library of books, his selections having been made especially with an eye to fine binding, good printing and artistic illustrations.

Salmagundi Club had its election recently and those Thomas Moran president. He is well known as a painter and etcher, having been a National Academician since 1884. He and his brother Edward are natives of Lancashire, England, and came to this country in 1844. Thomas Moran studied art abroad and then returned to America. In 1871 and 1873 he visited the Yellowstone region with exploring parties and made sketches for his two pictures, "Grand Canyon of the Yeilowstone" and "Chasm of the Colorado." These were bought by Congress for These were bought by Congress for \$10,000 each and hang in the Capitol at Washington. Mr. Moran has belonged to the Salmagundi almost since the time it was reorganized in its present form, and has served on various committees. The Century has engaged much of his attention in the ten years that he has been a member of it, especially as he has n on its committees on Admissions and Art. He is besides a Lotos Club man and belongs to the



SAMUEL P. AVERY.

American Water Color Society and the New-York Etching Club. He and his wife are among the original members of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers in London, which was founded some nine years ago by Seymour Haden. This honor came to Mr. and Mrs. Moran on account of some etchings exhibited by them

Like Messrs. Chew, Avery and Moran, Rossiter ohnson belongs to the Century Association. Prob ably he has had little time to give to clubs for a good many months on account of his labors in connection with the Authors' Club's forthcoming publication, "Liber Scriptorum." He suggested the project and With him are associated two other veteran editors John Denison Champlin, Jr., and George Cary Eg-

Mr. Johnson joined the club about eight years ago, to years after its organization. He was its secre-tary for three years, his term having expired to which immediate re-election is prohibited. When to connection with the council ended, he also had to retire from the secretaryship. Mr. Johnson is a harding literary man, being the author of "Phaeton ers," a novel of boy life (1881); "A History of French War ending in the Conquest of Canada 1882; "A History of the War Between the United Sistes and Great Britain in 1812-15" (1882); "Idler and Foet," poems (1883); "A short History of the War of Secession" (1888), and "The End of a Rainbow," an

Mr. Johnson's extensive experience as an editor has made his services of the greatest value to the clab. He is editor of "flittle Classics" (18 vols., 1474-80); "Works of the British Poets," with blo-Publical sketches (3 vols., 1873); "Famous Single and Fuglive Poems" (1877); "Play-day Poems" (1878); "Fifty Perfect Poems," with Charles A. Dana (1882); Associate Editor of "The American Cyclopedia" (1873-77), and Managing Editor of "The Cyclopedia of American Research erican Biography" (1886-88). Since 1883 be has Editor of "The Annual Cyclopedia."

The "Liber Scriptorum" consists of essays, stories, seens, etc., contributed by members of the club. has appeared in print before. The work is all pe and is now going through the press. As the are printed, they are sent to the authors for ures, each article being signed with pen

fornian's Tale," and is described as exceedingly athetic, with no touch of humor. Henry Harland (Sidney Luska) is in England. His contribu-tion is a didactic poem, "The King's Touch." Lawrence Hutton, who wrote for the work "The Book of My Babyhood," is somewhere on the coast of the Mediterranean. William J. Stillman, who first became known as a writer a generation or two ago, has lived in Rome for a long time, and Harold Frederic, whose article is a story, "Cordella

and the Moon," is in London.

The edition is 251 copies, so the author finds it no slight task to write his name on each sheet sent him. While the subscriptions have gone so far as to insure the club many thousand deliars beyond the entire cost of the book, still the list is not full and there are other copies for subscribers. It is expected that

the work will be ready for delivery next month. After having occupied its present quarters at No 8 West Twenty-eighth-st. only since 1891, the Fencers' Club finds them too small and is seeking more com modious ones. They are large enough for the ordinary daily uses, but are inadequate for the receptions for women which the club gives from time to time One took place a fortnight ago and the demand for tickets was so heavy and the attendance so large that another is to be held shortly. At these affairs exhibitions of fencing are given, and then, after the serving of refreshments, there is dancing. The anmual meeting of the club is set for to-morrow evening. be no election, but various officers will make their reports.

The club occupies the entire second floor of the building, the fencing hall taking up most of it. In the rear are the dressing rooms. Each afternoon after business hours a number of the members are to be seen there, forgetting the affairs of the day and getting a capital appetite by spirited encounters with the foils. Theophile Gignac is at present the "maitre d'armes" and M. Capdevielle the "prevost." The hall is hung with pictures, chiefly of subjects appro-

No. 42 West Twenty-eighth-at. A lease for the new clubhouse was signed by the Board of Governors for a long
term on Tuesday last. As soon as the new clubhouse
is in order, an opening reception will be held.

The Lambs Cleb is going to move on May 1 to No.
26 West Thirty-first-st., a house which is admirably
daspted for it. Only last year the club zave up its
home at No. 34 West Twenty-sixth-st., where it had
been for a dozen years, to go to No. 8 West Twentyninth-st., which had just been vacated by a Greek
letter club. This house was not altogether suitable,
but the Lambs had to get a place at slown notice, and
therefore had little choice. The Twenty-ninth-st, house
is not large enough for the mont-dy "gambols," and is
in other respects inferior to the new home. The members trust to remain at No. 26 West Thirty-first-st. for

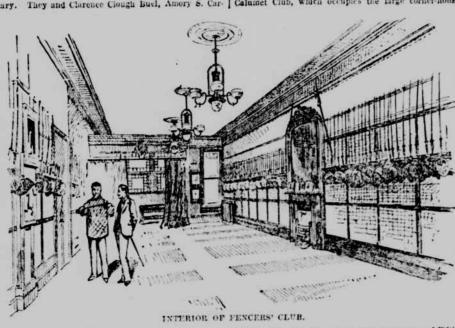


ROSSITER JOHNSON.

d'armes" and M. Capdevielle the "prevost." The hall is lung with pictures, chiefly of subjects appropriate to the club. Along the walls in racks are long lines of folls, broadswords, etc.

There is a woman's class in connection with the club, of which Miss Kate Drexel is secretary. Members of it are taught on certain mornings. Some of those who belong to it are Miss Kemp, Miss de Garmendia, Miss Gertrude O'Connor, Miss Byrd, Miss Lawrence, Miss Coralie Livingston Gardner, Miss Nannie D. Adams, Miss Barnard, Miss Edith Benedict, Mrs. James Creelman, Miss F. A. Westervelt, Miss Lucy Draper and Miss Florence Warner.

Charles De Kay is president of the club: Truman Heminway treasurer, and W. Scott O'Connor secretary. They and Clarence Clough Buch, Amory S. Car-



in the whist tournament for the trophy offered by Major H. W. T. Mall, a pair of bronze figures. The second prize, a handsome umbrella, went to Frederick

H. Pinckney. The cuchre contest is not finish d. knough members have subscribed for the dinner of the Republican Club to-morrow evening to make certain that the dining-room will be comfortably filled. hn S. Smith will preside, and ex-Congressman Horr will discuss the annexation of Hawati. The plan of having some kind of an entertainment at the club each Monday evening has met general approbation. Last week there was a musical programme, after which the members enjoyed a social evening. These affairs make the men better acquainted with one another and more deeply interested in the club. A week from to morrow the club will have its March meeting, at which the Committee on City and State Affairs will probably present a strong report against the paster

The Ohio Society will meet to morrow evening. The Church Club is going to make Friday night the livellest of the week at its new rooms in Fifth-ave On next Friday the Rev. Brockholst Morgan will de On next Friany the Rev. Brownist Confident of the Byer an address on "The Prison Hospital and Grapel Work of the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society," and other entertainments are to be ar

The committees of the Groller Club elected on Tues day evening are: House, Edwin B. Holden, John A. Caswell, and Samuel W. Marvin; on publications. Theodore L. De Vinne, Alexander W. Drake, samuel P. Avery, William L. Andrews, Mr. Marvin and Charles F. Chichester; on exhibitions, Mr. Avery, Mr. Holder and Howard Mansfield; on addresses and meetings, William Eispham and James Osborne Wright. On or about April 11 a meeting will be held in celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the establishing of the first press in New-York by William Bradford. There will also be an exhibition of works from Brad ford's and other early presses of the middle colonies Charles R. Hildeburn, of Philadelphia, will deliver as address. The club will before long reprint one of Bradford's books, probably with an introduction by Mr. Hildeburn. The next publication will be "A Contribution to the Bibliography of English literature from Langland to Wither," with collations and notes and eighty-seven fac-similes of rare title-pages and frontis-

pieces. This will be a work of great importance. The new administration of the Southern Society pur poses to give renewed prominence to its soriety feat-ures. There will be receptions from time to time for eminent Southerners or New-Yorkers who have come to be prominently identified with Southern interests In the course of the great naval review, the officers of the United States and visiting fleets will be entertained Charles A. Deshon, who has recently been elected preident of the society, is a young man full of enthusiast for it, and his colleagues share his desire to increase

its influence and popularity.

At the next meeting of the Coloniai Club, Appleton
Morgan will probably give an address on the history
of the flag which was displayed over the clubbouse on of the hag which was displayed over the cholouse on Washington's larthday. Mr. Morgan has made an ex-haustive study of the various flags used by the colonial forces before the Stars and Stripes were adopted, and his talk will no doubt be most interesting. The discussion about the flag has served to arouse the en uslasm of the club's members for a knowledge of colonial history. The president, Edward W. Scott, on the evening on which the new house was formally opened, in the course of his speech said that the club-would seek to hear out its name by taking an especial

opened, in the course of his speech said that the cub would seek to bear out its name by taking an especial interest in Revolutionary affairs and relics. The house stands upon the old Bloomingdale Road, at the point where Washington, riding from his headquarters at the Apthorpe mansion, at what is now Ninety-secondst, and Ninth-ave., met General Putuan's troops, guided by Lieutenant Aaron Burr, and railied them for the battle of Haarlem Heights, september 17, 1775.

There is a strong sentiment in the Century Association that no one shall be elected to it unless he has done scenething worthy in literature or art, or has otherwise distinguished himself. A member of one of New-York's richest families was professed some time ago, but the committee refused to act on his name for a long while. It was objected that the candidate had done nothing to entitle him to the honor. He had friends of great influence who advocated his cause energelically. They pointed out that the applicant had founded and endowed a charitable institution. The man was elected, but there is some regret that he got in, for he never visits the clubbouse. The active members do not favor electing men who merely wish to join the club so that they can say they belong to it.

As the 1st of May approaches, the members of those clubs which lesse their houses or quarters begin to agitate the annual question either of moving, or of their future plans when their lenses have expired. The Five A's Club will anticipate the usual moving time, and next Wednesday will move its property from its recently burned quarters at No. 43 West Twenty-elegates.

hart, M. Roosevelt Schuvler, Charles Tatham. John Murray Mitchell and S. Montzomery Roosevelt, form the Executive Committee. Other members who are much interested in the club are Perry Belmont, Dr. J. Herbert Chilborne, Frederic R. Condert, Jr., J. Coleman Druyton, Bradley Martin, A. Case Cantleld, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Charles G. Francklyn, B. S. de Garmendia, Robert L. Hargous, Edmond Kelly and Fierre Lorillard, Jr.

The 7th Regiment Veteran Club will have its annual dinner on March 18. Colonel Locke W. Winchester will preside. Not more than forty-five guests can be accommodated with comfort in the dinling room, so the subscribers cannot exceed that number, and be accommodated with comfort in the dinling room, so the subscribers cannot exceed that number. These affairs are always informal but exceedingly pleasant. Colonel John Oakey has won the first prize in the whist tournament for the trophy offered by Major H. W. T. Mail, a pair of bronze figures. The



has threatened such action for some time. Those members who have been sned protest against the action and say that it will bear adversely upon the project of re-organizing the club. As the clubhouse was closed early in February, it certainly appears to be rather unfair to expect members who have not received any advantage from the club since that time and who do not expect to receive such for the next live months, to pay virtually for nothing, and members of other city clubs sympathize with those who have been sned. The troubles of the Manhattan Athiette Club seem to increase rather than decrease, and hardly a day passes that some new sult is not brought or some new claim does not come to light. A motion was granted on Thorsday modifying the injunction granted against all creditors of the club when Mr. Freedman was first made receiver, so as to allow the New-bork Security and Trust Company to begin action against the club to recover \$25,000 upon a six months' promissory note for that amount made by the club on July 25 last. It appears that the club appears with the trust company as collateral with the note skiv second-mortrage bonds of the club, and this modification of the injunction permits the trust company to proceed against the club and the seven indorsers of the note. On Monday, Acker, Merrall & Co, secured three judgments amounting to \$738 against the club on notes and for goods sold.

Although spring still seems afar off from the

permits the seven indorsers of the note. On Monday, Acker, Merrall & Go, secared three Judgments amounting to \$7.38 against the club on notes and for goods sold.

Although spring still seems afar off from the weather, the fact that it is near at hand by the calendar has stirred the various country and suburban clubs into life and action. They are making many preparations at Tuxedo for the spring season, and an unusual amount of entertainment and entertaining is promised. The club has been conservatively and carefully managed during the last two or three years, and this careful management has been exceedingly necessary of late since Mr. Lorillard announced his withdrawal of his annual subscription. George Griswold, who succeeded T. Burnett haldwin as manager, has given satisfaction in the place, although he is not as much in evidence as lindwin was.

The taking of positions as managers of fashionable clubs by young men in society is rather a new custom but is rapidly spreading. Mr. Lorillard was the first to inangurate it when he appointed "litrney Baldwin manager at Tuxedo. George May, one of the most prominent of Baltimore's young men, and who was formerly sheriff of that city, receives a goodly safary as manager of the Maryland Club of that city. His appointment was much discussed and criticised when it was first made, but Mr. May has managed the club so well that he has made his place a destrable one for any successor.

The Vandeville Club has had a very successful week, largely due no doubt to the dullness in the society world owing to the Lenten period. The floor has been crowded every night and some of the boxes have been occupled. The experience of the club thus far would go to prove that the boxes are not in demand where this defect could be obviated, the boxes have been occupied. The experience of the club thus far he of the dullness in the society world owing to the Lenten period. The floor has been crowded every night and some of the lower would be quite as popular as they were on the inglits of the

gages of nearly \$180,000. The club now has 1,070 resident members, 674 non-resident and 140 Army and Navy members. There are more than 200 candidates for resident membership, and nearly 150 candidates for non-resident membership.

USE-SUGGESTIONS TO HOUSEWIVES. The coal dealer is not destined to reap all the fruits of the earth forever. He has been stalking about for many months, arrayed commercially in purple and fine lines, and he is now contemplating another month of rich harvest. Protests, entreaties, the suffering of the poor, the indignation of everybody, have not shaken his serene purpose. The general cry of dis-tress has raised a show of deliverance, however, which has already been alluded to in these columns in the use of gas stoves.

The causes for the coal dealer's give bave been equally operative in giving this new industry a tre-mendous impetus, which will be felt chiefly later. It is exactly pertinent at this time to point out the inducements that are offered to people by this nev method of providing heat. The writer of this article has thoroughly educated himself on the most trust-worthy statistics, in order that every housewife may hereafter be as wise as the most expert gas stove dealer and may know how great a boon it is possible for her to enjoy. Incidentally she may indulge in a quiet smile at the expense of the coal dealer while she views the means at hand for bringing him to terms. The gas man is fortunately restrained by law from taking advantage of any increased demand for his commodity, so that no obstacle bars the way.

To begin at first principles, a gas stove for cooking to size and finish. These prices are about 20 per cent less than the prices for similar coal stoves. Stoves for heating purposes will cost from \$3 to \$30, about 50 per cent less than similar grades of coal stoves. These stoves are warranted by all dealers to last as long as the best coal stoves.

The variety of these gas stoves is extensive. They are made in every sort of shape, with a wide range of quality and volume. The selection of style is a question of individual taste. The details of volume entering so largely in the cost of the use of the stove, must be defined for all more clearly. Statistics covering thousands of cases have shown that one burner of average size will consume eight feet of gas an hour, at a cost of 1 cent. For the purpose of clearness in this article this will be used as a standard.

The head of one family which has used a gas cook ing stove for over a year has kept an accurate record of the cost. He first determined from the gas bills of the two previous years, all of which he had in his pessession, the average cost a month of the gas used for illuminating purposes. When the gas cooking stove was substituted he had exact data on which to base his new reckoning. This was a family of five people living in an apartment of seven rooms. The members of it enjoyed considerably more than an average income and were accustomet to live well. Hot meals were served three times a day, thus bringing the gas stove into use at each meal.

The highest bill fer the gas used in this stove durng the year was \$2.50 for one month. The average for a month was \$2 43. This family had been using ton of coal each month in the range before the in

	WHAT IT DID NOT COST.	
Cool (1	ton:	600
New Br	corre moraing	13
Trouble	in getting in coal and wood	13
		-
Total	WHAT IT DID COST.	100
		374
Gus tiet	d in range	
Save		57
251712	is an object lesson taken from actual life ti	

startling in its results. Here is another, in elaborate and covering a wider range, that is eve more suggestive. It is furnished by a family which lives in a six room apartment. The hall of this the family had used in stoves during preceding winterthree tors of coal a month and wood bought by the bundle that averaged #1 a month in cost. Last fall gas stoves were introduced throughout on the edvice of a friend, and in order to determine what the differ the previous average cost of gas each month for illuminating purposes, as in the preceding illustration

The highest cost for the gas in any month was \$12, which will be divided here for the purposes of illustration in accordance with the usual habit of the fam ity, as follows, the basis being, as before explained, one burner cesting I cent an hour.

COST OF GAS Kitchen stove, 5 burners (4: Dining-room stove, 2 burner	(150 hours 3 00
Sitting-room state, 2 burner	day 300
Two bedroom stoves, I burn daily Bathroom, leated from so am	3 90

The cost of coal and wood for a similar period at the prices that now prevail would have amounted to In this case the stoves in all the living rooms wer connected with fines to carry off any possible odors that might arise from defects in the stove. The per-

stoves, however, provide a perfect combustion and normally give rise to no odor of gas, In the last illustration the volume of two burners in the dining and sitting room stoves is scattered through several separate small jets that serve to make the light an ornament as well as a source of heat. To the advantages of cost must be added the

The kitchen fire is under full headway on the merstriking of a match; water will boil in about five minutes, and an ordinary meal can be got ready the stoves in all the other rooms similarly give the full volume of heat on the instant of desire; the trouble of building fires is obviated; the gas can be regulated to any proportion of the full volume and the position of the stove in the room can be changed at will, as the stove can be connected to any ordinary jet by a long flexible tube.

A manager of one of the largest and most trust worthy houses in New-York verified these facts and

made some interesting additions.

"The increase in the sale of gas stoves of all kinds." he said, "has been during the last year about 65 per he said, "has been during the last year about 65 per cent. These stoves have been in general use not over six years and they seem to be meeting a popular want. The question of comparative cost has long since been solved overwhelmingly in favor of gas stoves, and their superiority in point of comfort is equally conspicuous. It is admitted now by every one acquainted with the facts that the gas stoves when in good condition give out no odors. They do not get out of order as quickly as do other stoves, their working structure being shaple. As a precantion, however, against even the slightest belrayal of odor, they are in most cases connected with the flues in the room in the same way as are coal stoves.

"The increased demand and their growing favor have brought forth many recent improvements and a wider range of usefulness. For instance, an outfit is now in use that includes a large range, with top and bottom ovens and double brotlers, a roasting oven, a pastry ovens a hot closet and a hot-water attachment, in which the volume of four burners will heat forty gallons of water. These hot water bollers can also be used with any stove, as they have a separate heating let.

"Another result of the increased demand is the introduction of a variety of fancy grate flatures, of which imitations of lots are the most sought after. Heating apparatus in the form of steam radiators are also appearing but these are but variations of the findamental ctove and used chefly for ornament.

"It is an interesting commentary on the usefulness of the ranges that most of the hotels are procuring them. The manager of the Astor House voluntarily wrote us that the cas brotlers in use there had on columbus Day cooked over 2,000 pounds of chops and steak alone."

The housewife and the distinguished gentleman who pays her bills should meditate over these facts and then go and see their coal dealer. There is an opportunity for a pleasing interview. cent. These stoves have been in general use no

## EQUAL TO THE EMERGENCY. From The Boston Globe.

From The Boston Globe.

A young woman, a student, lodging on H—— st., at the West End, had to go out rather late the other evening to get medicine for her roommate, who had suddenly been taken ill. She got the medicine and was hurrying home, when a man stepped out of the chadow of a high building and walked along with her in the most familiar and impudent way.

"May I walk along with you! How far are you going?" asked the man.

"Till I meet a policeman and give you in charge," said the young woman calmity.

"Oh, in that case I'll illd you good evening," said the man, eneaking into the shadow once more, and the young woman reached home without being again accosted.

A SEA CAPTAIN'S RECIPE FOR PLUM DUFF.

From The Boston Transcript.

Fut your four in the pan. You want some sour dough. Let it rise. Site in some baking powder, eccording to how much you make, so much for a mart, and so much for a pint. You want a bag to put it in: an old stocking is better. Put the plums in the bottom of the bag. Cook it till done. Have the steward put the end with plums next the captain, and the end without plums next the mate,

THE FRENCH TABLE D'HOTE.

A GROWING HABIT AMONG NEW-YORKERS.

DINNERS OF ALL GRADES AND PRICES-A FEW TYPICAL RESTAURANTS.

In an ideal condition of society every man would habitually dine at his own home. From time to time he would accept invitations to dinner at the homes of others and he would invite others to dine at his home. A young man would dine at his father's house till be left it for a house of his own. The same would be true of women. But persons of keen observation and resolute candor are forced to admit that the condition of society in New-York City is in some The habits of its people in regard to dining furnish an instance in which it is not ideal. More than half the people in New-York do not habitually dine at home because they have no do not habitually dine at home reclaims they have been been somether and the anartment be allowed to rank as such it may be added that many people who have homes do not dine in them as regularly as they might if the homes were all that a free and poetic imagination could picture

New-Yorkers of sanguine temperament may now the unfortunate city and give it homes for the people instead of the present wilderness of hotels, apart-

gether unlike a French assembly. The waiters are most obliging in helping to keep up any little illusion which the guests may care to entertain, and will talk French with any who prefer to do so, though the proportion is small of guests whose French is as good as the waiters' English.

There are French tables d'hote almost without number along Sixth-ave, and in the cross streets near it. The prices vary and the social standing of the guests varies accordingly. In some there is an attempt at French character, most noticeable on the part of the guests, and the attempt is much more noticeable than its success. The air and spirit of these places bear about the same relation to the Parisian originals that Sixth-ave, does to the Boulevard des Italieus. It may be as appropriate here as anywhere else to remark that when red wine is included in the price of a table d'hote dinner there is no law against putting ice in it. The flavor of a red wine is best brought out, as everybody knows, when the wine is rather warm; that is why this wine ought to be iced. When it is best it is California wine, and when it is worst it is better not to know what it is. It seldom commits itself by the display of a label in any case. When it does in may sometimes be suspected that the label has been on the bottle a good deal longer than the wine has been in it. pays only 50 cents for seven courses besides the wine?

Away down in Fulton-st, there is a cellar which is and then pray, though they can scarcely hope, that a merciful Providence may some time pity and help likely to be found only by the man who falls into it has a merciful Providence may some time pity and help likely to be found only by the man who is led into it by somebody who has or the man who is led into it by somebody who has fallen or been led in before. The proprietors of this



ments, lodgings, flats, tenements and boarding houses. This can never happen while the value of real estate forbids any but a rich man to own or even rent a such as taking boarders or keeping a restaurant. In the mean time those who think the millennium too far off to wait for may find a certain melancholy interest in noting some of the shifts by which persons suffering under this social condition so hopelessiy far from the ideal strive to make their lot us comfortable as they can. One institution among many which might fill the profound student of life in the city th dismay or furnish diversion of a mild sort to the observer of less searching scrutiny and lighter mind Under the ideal condition already referred to hotels

would be maintained only for the convenience of actual travellers and temporary solourners in the city. At present, as everybody knows, thousands of people live in them permanently, the city is full of them. they are among the most costly and luxurious buildings, and it is found profitable constantly to erect new and more magnificent ones. Once a traveller sighed to think he still had found his warmest welsigned to think he still rad found his warmest wel-come at an lint; now New-Yorkers expect and hope for no other welcome. The fact is too sad to dwell upon. Yet the hotels are insufficient for their pur-pose, and in one of their uses, that of feeding those who are not fed at their homes, they have to be supplemented by innumerable restaurants. One of hese is in Fifth-ave., facing Madison Square, and has for some years enjoyed a good reputation. reputation it has the better for itself and all persons concerned. Between these two there is a fairly wide range in kinds and degrees of restaurants. Now, even with an hieal condition of society a few good restaurants would be desirable, for many persons are kept at various sorts of employment far from their dwellings be no discredit to society might find occasion to dine at a restaurant, but as a rule the bulk of the populaion ought to go home to dinner.

The population as now constituted is doubtless divided into various bulks, and there is one great bulk which does not go home to dinner, but goes to tables d'hote. Moreover, the table d'hote habit is apparently on the increase. There are more of them than there used to be; the older ones are better attended than they ever were before, and the new ones do good business. You can get a capital table d'hate dinner for \$1.50, and something which bears the name may be found at forty cents or even less. But no one who has a deep conscience and the good of his kind at heart will recommend a table which costs less than forty cents. The one at \$150 is a luxury appropriate to persons with purses that em against tables d'hote altogether; ought to insure them against tables d'hote altogether; a dinner at #125 is an attempt to attract people of the same means by the prospect of saving 25 cents; the \$1 table d'hote ought to furnish as much as the diner can possibly eat and all of excellent quality; a good and substantial meal should be had for 75 cents, while the price paid by the great mass of table d'hote fanatics, enthusiasts, convertites and experimenters is 50 cents. It is safer, on the whole, to beware of anything cheaper than this, and even the 50 cent dinner, if it includes wine, may well be viewed with suspicion, for demons may lurk not only in the wine, but in the soup and

classification by nations. The most important classes of tables d'hote are the French, the Italian and the German, in the order named. There is such a thing as an American table d'hote, and sometimes it is good, but it should not be tried rashly, or indeed at all, unless the experimenter has some previous intimation of the nature and quality of the particular one in question. It is the purpose of the present sketch to treat only of the French kind. The others may possibly be touched upon at a later period, but the French deserves to be first. The name table d'hote itself is French, the French specimens are more abundant and more conspicuous than the others, and besides, on a general average, they are better than the others. The French are the best cooks in the world, and the second hest are a bad second. The writer asserts this de-liberately, in the full possession of his mental faculties and remembering well many early delights of New-England turkey with cranberry sauce, baked beans Indian pudding and doughnuts, as well as later experiences of English mutton chops and plum puddings, German pointo salad and Frankfort sausages, besides Irish stews and bacon and greens. He would as soon throw stones at his nurse and his schoolmaster as say one word against any of these; he has many a time been helped to a second piece of pumpkin ple and hopes to be many a time again, but cool judgment and strict candor, all personal prejudice a-ide, compel the admission that as a nation the French are unrivalled

class of French table d'hote in New-York is that of the Hotel Martin. The house has the name of the saint who especially protects innkeepers, and when the innkeeper is a faithful man, whose virtues as a generous host are his protection and their own re-ward it is possible that the saint may cast a fatherly eye upon the guests to see that their meats are well served, their red wine not too cold and their white wine not too warm. At any rate, the guests who dine at the Martin must find themselves under some tenignant care, for they come again and again and in such numbers that it is often hard for the waiters in such numbers that it is often hard for the watters to find tables for them. Sinday evening is the best time. Sunday is a day when the ordinary New-Yorker dines at luncheon-time. After that he needs a good dinner at dinner-time to give him a right start for the week. So many people feel this way that every table at the Martin has cuests around it and every table at the Maria has around it and every room of the house that can be spared for the purpose is filled with tables. The company is not French by any means. Individually the most of the guests are probably Americans, but collectively they

borrow a little tone from the place and look not altecellar are Swiss, but the table d'hote dinner which they serve for 50 cents is to all intents and purposes French. To their greater glory, this price does not include wine. There is nothing French about the place except the cooking and the accent of the waiters. Never a guest is seen who even tries to look like a Frenchman. There is a more serious and solid look about the guests here than at almost any other place of the kind in the city. The place itself has to such frivolous air as is common in French res-taurants. Over the door is the Swiss cross and on the walls are a portrait of General Grant, a reitef map of Switzerland and a map of certain vineyards, prov-ing beyond a doubt that the owner of them can make more and better wine than anybody else in the world. There is scarcely a 50 cent table d'hote in New-York that has more devoted or more faithful admirers than though every wretch who is thoroughly addicted to the 50-cent table d'hote habit is convince that the one he frequents is miles in advance of its nearest competitor.



THE FULTON-ST. CELLAR.

Further uptown there is a restaurant called the Black Cat. To some refined cars it is much pleas-anter to hear a place of public entertainment desig-nated by the name of some animal than by the name of the proprietor, but it is not common in this coun-Many persons, thirsting for strange experiences, come to the Black Cat to dinner because of its situation, which is anything but aristocratic, and because they fancy they are doing something immensely tough and disreputable. They might as well go and stand on the Brooklyn Bridge and fancy they are enjoying the excitements and dangers of a seafaring For there is nothing tough or disreputable about the Black Cat. A better reason and, doubtless, one which incites more people to go there is that they get a dinner for half a dollar which is excellent at the price, and that they get wine with it. The wine, too, in this case, may be taken without fear, though no guest will lose caste if he puts ice in it. An image of a black cat adorns the front of the restaurant, its form is freely introduced in the interior decoration, and two or three real live black cats ream about at their will and make the acquaintance of such guests as care to cultivate them and as they care to cultivate.

The observer of tables d'hote who studies them as curiosities is always looking for something "character The place to find that is in the restaurants of the cheaper sort and in the less pretentious situations. They are scattered with moderate profusion about the region of Bleecker-st, and South Fifth-ave, south Washington Square is favored by some, but it is a little too near the end of Fifth-ave, and receives too maby visitors from further uptown. But in some ittle basement in Bleecker-st, you will find Madame sitting behind her high desk ruling the front part of the establishment in a way that will make you hum the Marseillaise before you know what you are doing. Also you will see, if you watch, the proprietor appear at the back door in his official garb as ruler of everything in the kitchen, and he will look anxionsity about as if to see whether the guests take kindly to what he is cooking for them, and then he will hold a consultation with his wife, which conveys the impression that the fate of the State depends on his bringing the fish and the entree and the roast into absolute harmony and on Madame's collecting half a dollar for them. Here, too, the waiters prefer to speak French, and if you know enough of it to do so too you will feed the more comfortable. In a place of this kind take all the strange, unknown and "characteristic" dishes that are brought to you trastingly and fearlessly, but be a little careful about the raw oysters.

No composition of less pretentions than a business. tions. They are scattered with moderate profusion

and fearlessly, but be a little careful about the ray oysters.

No composition of less pretentions than a business directory could hope to exhaust the subject of French tables drote in New-York City. They are everywhere and of all sorts. If you want the best dinner go to the most expensive, of course, but if you want to see the men who look like Napoleon III. and women with jewels enough to sait a mine, if they were only of gold; if you want to smell and taste and hear things that will remind you of the days you once spent in Paris, go downtown, do not hesitate about ampleasant neighborhoods, forget that there was ever supposed to be such a thing as a Sircet-Cleaning Department, find what you seek, eat what you can get and save your money.

## BOUND TO GET IT RIGHT OR DIE.

From The Boston Budget.

In Roston's swell circles butler has given to it a mad not been in Boston very imbued with the classic learn he immediately put his learn! Hall was to give a reception stood at the door. One by